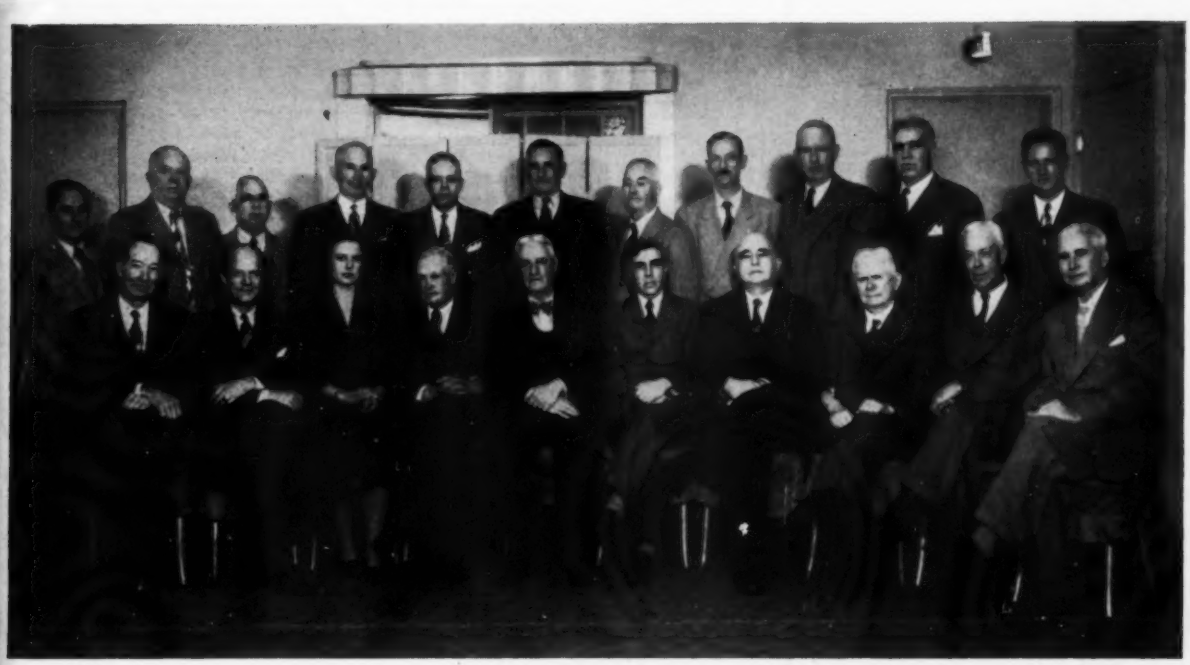
RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

Published Quarterly For Members

VOL. 4 FOURTH QUARTER, 1948 No. 4

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



Seated l to r: Maj F. M. Sherwood, USMC; RAdm C. E. Coney, USN; Miss Jean Mills, Secy; MajGen L. McCarty Little, USMC; VAdm H. G. Hamlet, USCG, President; Cmdr C. W. Cairnes, USCG; Comdr L. Humphreys, USN; MedDirector B. J. Lloyd, USPHS; RAdm Charles Conard, USN; MedDirector Allan McLaughlin, USPHS.

Standing l to r: Lt-Comdr G. M. Bailey, USCG; Capt G. T. Rude, USC&GS; Comdr H. Frankenberger, USN; Capt F. S. Borden, USC&GS; Maj A. L. Gardner, USMC; Capt F. O. Willenbucher, USN; BrigGen C. D. Roberts, USA; Lt-Col J. H. Coffman, USMC; Comdr F. A. Hunnewell, USCG; Col Lemuel Bolles, HonRes, USA; Lt(jg) D. D. Davis, USNR.

Absent: Gen Carl Spaatz, USAF; MajGen W. C. Baker, USA; BrigGen F. H. Pope, USA; Col H. L. Cavenaugh, USA; Col L. C. Crawford, USA; Brig Gen A. G. Love, USA; Lt-Col D. A. Hanes, USA; Capt R. Henderson, USN; Lieut C. C. Drake, USCG.

RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION BULLETIN

Published Quarterly By The

RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION
(INCORPORATED)
WASHINGTON 9, D. C.
1600 TWENTIETH STREET, N. W.
TELEPHONE DEcatur 2022

PRESIDENTS EMERITUS
Colonel A. T. Marix, USMC, 541 Thalia St., Laguna Beach, Calif.
Admiral David F. Sellers, USN, 2216 Wyoming Ave., N. W., Wash., D. C.

PRESIDENT
Vice Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, USCG, 6410 Beechwood Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Md., OL. 5966

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT
Major General Louis McCarty Little, USMC, 3010 "O" St., N. W., MI. 7239

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT
Major General Walter C. Baker, USA, Kennedy Warren Apts., CO. 8869

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT
Lieut. Comdr. Charles W. Cairnes, USCG, Ontario Apts., CO. 0800

EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT AND LEGAL COUNSEL
Captain Frans O. Willenbucher, USN, 7103 Overhill Road, Bethesda, Md., WI. 5730

SECRETARY-TREASURER
Lieut. (jg) D. D. Davis, USNR, 1600 20th St. N. W., DE. 2022

EDITOR ..... Lt. Comdr. George M. Bailey, USCG

Entered as second class matter, May 2, 1945, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription price, 50c per year

SOLICITATION OF OUR MEMBERS BY ATTORNEYS FOR REPRESENTATION ON PROSPECTIVE CLAIMS

During the past few months, we have received inquiries from some of our members as to the advisability of retaining counsel to represent them before departments of the Government to present claims for compensation under legislation which the proposed counsel suggests might be introduced to establish the claims. We have, in all such cases, advised our members against entering into such suggested agreements and shall continue to do so.

The proposals to which reference is made are received from attorneys who purport to have wide experience in legislative matters. Such proposals inform those solicited that legislation has been, or will be, drafted to remove discriminations under which military personnel have been denied compensation to which they should otherwise have been entitled and that, should a sufficient number of those who would be affected to justify legislative action indicate an interest, the proposed legislation will be submitted to the Congress for introduction in the hope that it will be enacted and thus establish the claims. The proposals then proceed to state that the legislative efforts of the attorneys are to be "gratuitous," but solicit those who would be affected to engage the services of the attorneys on a contingent basis to represent them in the presentation of claims to the proper Government agency, should the proposed legislation be enacted.

Our reasons for advising our members to refrain from entering into any such proposed agreements are two-fold. First, the probability that the attorneys who solicit military personnel in the above described manner will achieve success is, to say the least, open to question. Secondly, should the proposed legislation become law, there is no sound basis for the conclusion, in advance, that the responsible agencies of the Government will do anything else but promptly pay to those entitled to the benefits, that which is due them in strict compliance with the law.

(Continued on page 11—Col. 2)

ORGANIZATION, PURPOSES AND OBJECTIVES OF THE RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZATION—GENERAL AND HISTORICAL—The Retired Officers Association first came into being on 23 February 1929 when it was founded by our President Emeritus, Colonel Arthur T. Marix, U. S. Marine Corps, Retired.

Historically, the Association was formed because of what appeared to him and the intended members of the first Board of Directors the need for an organization such as we have today.

It was unmistakably clear to Colonel Marix, as it was to others at that time, that retired officers should—and must—join together if they and their dependents were to achieve full recognition of the benefits to which they should be entitled. That same concept is as true today as it was then.

Those were not easy times to embark upon such a venture. The number of retired officers was comparatively few. The country was in the throes of an economic depression. Enthusiasm, generally, in such a project, therefore, was at a definite low ebb, even though the necessity for it was conceded.

Colonel Marix must have spent his days of organizing between the peaks of optimism and the depths of despair. Certainly he was faced with many perplexing problems, but he calculated they could not, for the most part, be unsurmountable. And so, with the aid and assistance of a small Board of Directors, he set out to meet and conquer them.

Whatever might have been his successes or his failures is not important here. But, what is important is the fact that our Association stands today as a result of his foresight, courage and initiative.

The passing of the years and the beginning of a second World War proved a great strain upon his physical endurance, but not upon his indomitable spirit. And so, it is recorded that on 1 February 1944 he relinquished his office as President to Admiral David F. Sellers, U. S. Navy, Retired, who in turn was succeeded by our present President, Vice Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, U. S. Coast Guard, Retired.

With World War II still in progress and with so many formerly retired officers serving on active duty, it was the view of those newly charged with the responsibility of keeping the organization alive that some revisions in the basic concept were necessary if it was to survive the troubled aftermath of the war and to attract retired officers in sufficient numbers to enable it to be useful and effective.

It was then on 12 April 1944 a reorganization, following the lines of Admiral Sellers' familiar precept was established. That precept forms the basis of our present operations.

Progress, even then, left much to be desired. Nonetheless, your officers stood their ground. Their patience and perseverance have been generously rewarded—for today, the Association stands upon the brink of a surging forward movement which gives promise of high hope toward leading it to real success and achievement.

PURPOSES—We stand firmly today adhering to the same philosophy and to the same principles which have guided our Association throughout the history of its existence—that retired officers should—and must—join together for mutual benefit and to better protect and promote, not only their own interests, but those of their dependents and survivors as well.

OBJECTIVES—At the time of its conception the objective of the Association was to safeguard and advance the interests of retired officers. Following its reorganization in 1944, above referred to, the Association's objectives were enlarged to include:

(a) The seeking of ways and means of expanding the services rendered its members and their dependents in supplying information and assistance and in furnishing answers to the many problems presented for solution.

(b) Establishment and maintenance of an ever-expanding liaison with official agencies, veterans associations, graduates associations and other such associations interested in an effective national defense.

(c) A means of placing before the Congress and appropriate agencies of the Federal Government, in a proper manner, the views and desires of retired personnel.

(d) Recognition of the Association to represent its members and their widows and other survivors before the Veterans Administration. To the end application was made to the Administrator of Veterans Affairs for recognition to accomplish that purpose. In view of his inability to grant that request, under the regulations of the Veterans Administration, companion bills (S. 2615 and H. R. 6431) were introduced in the 80th Congress, to achieve federal incorporation. This proposed legislation failed of enactment. This measure will again be introduced in the 81st Congress, when its enactment is expected.

(e) The fostering of fraternal relations among retired officers of all the uniformed services.

(f) The publishing of a Bulletin through which retired officers may look for information about matters of great personal interest and concern to them, which information, as retired officers, does not come to them in official distribution.

(g) The expansion of the Association's membership so as to include the largest possible percentage of the retired lists, regular and reserve, contributing to the prestige of the Association by their membership, to its maintenance by their financial support, and to their own benefit by the enlarged and expanded services the Association may thus render to them and their dependents.

Briefly, it is our purpose to make "retired status" a healthier and happier one by providing an efficient, well-organized facility to do for them and their dependents, collectively, what they could never hope to accomplish individually and for them and their survivors individually, with regard to the rights and benefits growing out of retired status and to be otherwise as helpful as possible.

The Board of Directors and Staff as they proceed with an ever-increasing volume of truly worthwhile work, never lose sight of the honor which comes in the privilege of serving this great group which has, individually and collectively, given so much to our country.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—The photograph on the front cover is that of our Board of Directors, whose membership is concerned largely with the promulgation of basic policy and organizational regulations by which the activities of the Association are governed.

With but a single exception, all of the Staff serve on the Board of Directors, and that Staff member is privileged to attend the Board meetings ex-officio. This makes for harmonious relationship between the Board and the Staff, in that the Staff is thoroughly cognizant of the policy and organizational aims of the Board and, thus, the Staff is informed of and fully supported in the fulfillment of the constructive program it is striving to accomplish. In this manner any revisions in policy or organization as required by changing times and conditions are clearly understood, and better overall procedures are formulated to carry out the day-to-day business of the Association.

Your Staff is inspired in the performance of its duties by the guiding principles and sound judgment of the Board in its desires to advance the Association's various programs.

Accomplishments of the past arising out of the presently existing policy and organizational setup are recorded in the previous editions of the Bulletin. Future objectives shall be pursued with necessary improvement of those techniques as were effective in bringing success in behalf of our previous endeavors, all of which were designed to afford greater benefits and opportunities to retired officers, their widows and survivors.

By virtue of the thoughtful care and study devoted in the Association's past efforts, there has been won the esteem, confidence and respect, not only of the Congress, but of those departments and agencies of the Federal Government having jurisdiction over matters involved.

No small measure of credit for the present and still growing development of the Association stems from the invaluable assistance rendered by our Board of Directors in shaping a course leading to brighter horizons and achievement.

Particularly noteworthy in this connection is the fact that the members of the Board of Directors, many of whom also serve together with other of our members residing in the Washington area on committees, do so on a purely voluntary basis. They are neither paid by the Association, nor are they reimbursed for any expenses incurred in attending meetings or for other Association functions.

THE COMMITTEES—Through its several committees, the Association obtains detailed views and recommendations with respect to the individual subjects upon which they are appointed to report.

In consequence of the deliberations of these committees, specific recommendations are prepared for submission to the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors, in turn, decides upon the effect of the recommendations referred to it fully to meet the situation at hand, and takes action thereon as, in their opinion, is deemed appropriate to fit the case.

Presently standing are the following committees:

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—makes interim decisions on basic policy, organizational or other questions arising between regular meetings of the Board of Directors and requiring immediate action. A report of these actions is submitted to the Board of Directors at its meeting next following:

Vice Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, USCG, Chairman
Major General Walter C. Baker, USA
Major General Louis McCarty Little, USMC
Commander Hugo Frankenberger, USN
Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Cairnes, USCG
Lieut. (j.g.) Donald D. Davis, USNR, Secretary

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE—approves the allocation of funds for investment purposes, audits accounts, makes recommendations concerning the allocation of funds to projects and makes report of its actions to the Board of Directors:

Commander Hugo Frankenberger, USN, Chairman
Major General Louis McCarty Little, USMC
Rear Admiral Charles Conard, USN
Lieutenant Colonel D. A. Hanes, USA
Commander F. A. Hunnewell, USCG
Lieut. (j.g.) Donald D. Davis, USNR, Secretary

THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE—the purpose of this committee is to devise ways and means of stimulating interest in the Association among all retired officers with a view to creating the largest possible membership and including in its recommendations to the Board of Directors procedures for the staff to consider in encouraging those eligible to join:

Captain F. O. Willenbucher, USN, Chairman
Captain Robert Henderson, USN

(Continued on page 8—Col. 1)

SERVICE PAY REVISION

In the previous issue of the Bulletin the necessity of service pay revision was discussed. It was pointed out that, while living costs have soared by more than 250 per cent since 1908, the pay of officers of the uniformed services has been raised only about an average of 30 per cent, ranging from 50 per cent in the lowest ranks to about 10 per cent in the higher ranks. It was also explained that during the same period the compensation of federal civilian employees (except for officers of the President's Cabinet, whose pay has been raised 25 per cent since 1908) has been increased from 100 to 300 per cent. It was likewise stated in that article that service pay has been under intensive study within the Department of Defense for more than a year and that the Civilian Advisory Commission on Armed Services Pay (Hook Commission) expected to render its report to Secretary Forrestal during the latter part of August. As in almost all such situations this time estimate proved too optimistic, and it now appears that the report is not to be submitted to Secretary Forrestal until late in October.

The Hook Commission has been charged with furnishing Secretary Forrestal a "comprehensive study and with recommendations covering every significant phase of a sound system of compensation for personnel at all levels, and in all branches of the armed services, and also for those engaged in comparable work in the Coast Guard, the Public Health Service and the Coast and Geodetic Survey." Accordingly, the Commission has conducted studies into the following four fields: (1) comparison of military pay with industrial compensation; (2) special service pay, including hazardous duty pay; (3) retirement pay and benefits; and (4) history and tradition.

It is recognized by all that the matter of adequate pay is one of vital importance to the efficiency and morale of our armed services. This is especially true at this time, in view of unsettled world affairs and the present economic situation. It is not so generally known that the economic status of our officer personnel, active and retired, has deteriorated about eightfold since 1908, or that large numbers of our officer personnel have found, and increasing numbers are finding, it necessary to rely upon limited reserve funds to help meet living necessities. In these circumstances the present economic situation of this group is such that the future is viewed with a weather eye to the day when those limited reserve funds are no longer available; many are apprehensive that affirmative action will not be taken to relieve their acute financial difficulties. Even though most of those who perform military service realize that the service itself must in large measure be its own reward, nevertheless they cannot be expected to overlook completely the question of pay. We know that over the years there has been the greatest forbearance and self-denial on their part with respect to the presentation of recommendations for needed increases in pay.

DUAL COMPENSATION

The Comptroller General has ruled in a recent decision (B—72950, August 25, 1945) that a retired Army enlisted man, the computation of whose retired pay is based in part upon pay received as an officer while on active duty before retirement, is subject to the restrictions of the dual compensation laws.

This decision involved the case of a master sergeant who was discharged as an enlisted man 4 May 1941 to accept a commission as major, AUS, and served as such from 5 May 1941 until released from active duty on 10 July 1945. He reenlisted as master sergeant on 14 July 1945 and was later placed on the retired list, effective 31 October 1945 (after completing 20 years, 6 months and 20 days service), as a result of physical disability incurred in line of duty.

Pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 3 of the act of 30 June 1941, 55 Stat. 394, computation of retired pay in this case was on the basis of 75% of the average pay received for the six month period prior to retirement.

In February 1947, subsequent to retirement, this man accepted federal employment at an annual salary of $4,149.60, in a position held until the end of December 1947.

Since the last six months service in this case consisted of 3 months and 17 days as a master sergeant and 2 months and 13 days as a major, his retired pay, according to law, is computed on a combination of the pay of an enlisted man and a commissioned officer. This raised a doubt as to whether he is considered as receiving retired pay "for or on account of service as a commissioned officer," with respect to the applicability of existing dual compensation restrictions. The Comptroller General held that he must be so considered and therefore subject to the dual compensation laws.

The Comptroller General has held the view in the instant decision that this master sergeant is in receipt of retired pay "for or on account of services as a commissioned officer" and, inasmuch as his retired pay is less than $3,000 per annum, and his civilian compensation (with the government) is in excess of $3,000 per annum, the concurrent payment of retired pay and civilian compensation is deemed to come within the meaning of dual compensation and, therefore, is not authorized.

It will be recalled that two laws were passed by the 80th Congress dealing with the application of the dual compensation laws. Public Law 709—80th Congress, approved June 19, 1948, removed retroactive checkages of retired pay of former enlisted men and warrant officers of the Navy and Marine Corps who were employed in civilian positions under the Government and who were subsequently advanced with retroactive application to commissioned ranks on the retired lists as the result of service during World War II. Section 204, Public Law 810—80th Congress, approved June 29, 1948, enacted the same provision applicable to former Army and Air Force enlisted men and warrant officer personnel who were likewise subsequently advanced to commissioned rank on the retired list. In addition, both of these provisions authorized such personnel, within three months after the laws were enacted, to renounce their commissioned status in order to resume the status and pay of enlisted men or warrant officers so as to free themselves from the restrictive provisions of the dual compensation laws.

These laws and the recent decision of the Comptroller General serve further to illustrate the complexity of the dual compensation laws and the necessity for basic changes in their scope and application. During March, 1947, the complexity of the dual compensation laws, the difficulties concerning their administration, and the necessity for changes to make them more realistic were brought to the attention of the heads of the departments and agencies of the government having responsibility for the uniformed services in letters from our former President, Admiral Sellers. He then recommended that this matter be given consideration with a view to removing or modifying the present restrictions. He recommended that Section 212 of the act of June 30, 1932, be repealed and that the act of July 31, 1894, be repealed or so modified as to permit more extensive employment of retired military officers in civilian positions by the federal government. The reply from Secretary of the Navy Forrestal, now Secretary of Defense, recognized the importance of this problem and the necessity for clarification of this subject

(Continued on page 10—Col. 2)

PROPOSED MERGER OF THE RETIRED OFFICERS LEAGUE WITH THE RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION

Vice Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, USCG, Retired, President of the Retired Officers Association has written Captain Thomas J. Jackson, USA, Retired, President of the Retired Officers League, suggesting the merger of the Retired Officers League with the Retired Officers Association.

As pointed out in Admiral Hamlet's letter of invitation to Captain Jackson, the two organizations having parallel aims and objectives, it is felt that a consolidation of effort by a single organization would be far more effective and mutually beneficial.

Captain Jackson is now in process of placing the proposal to his Board of Directors with the recommendation that it be accepted.

Several discussions between the two leaders have been in strict keeping with the thought prompting the unification, namely: A SINGLE ORGANIZATION TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF ALL RETIRED OFFICERS AND THEIR DEPENDENTS.

A WORD OF APPRECIATION TO CAPTAIN WILLIS W. BRADLEY, USN, RETIRED, A MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM THE 18th DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA, AND A MEMBER OF THIS ASSOCIATION

Now that the 80th Congress has passed into history, we take pleasure in reflecting upon the interest of many of its members in the development of a strong national defense. While many members of Congress wholeheartedly supported the country's vital military needs, we have observed with much gratification the manner in which one of its members in particular, Captain Willis W. Bradley, USN, Retired—a member of Congress from the 18th District of California—has energetically devoted himself to legislation concerning national defense, for the needs of which he is especially well qualified in view of his long military career.

It was but natural to expect much of this outstanding naval officer, of more than 40 years continuous service, a large portion of which was spent at sea and at the Navy Department in the former Bureau of Navigation (now designated the Bureau of Naval Personnel), with his wide and comprehensive knowledge of military administration and personnel management.

Although his efforts in Congress for national defense extended largely to personnel matters, important as they are, he has vigorously supported questions relating to materiel as well. His great understanding of these problems, and his timely and accurate suggestions for their solution, has won him the confidence of his colleagues.

Captain Bradley closely followed all legislation affecting active and retired personnel and invariably supported the interests of all groups.

As a member of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, he joined with others in support of the bill H. R. 239 granting credit for service in the Lighthouse Service to those who, after such service, became military members of the Coast Guard. That bill was ultimately enacted into Public Law 761 (80th Congress). He also introduced the bill, H. R. 1035, to extend the same benefits to credit service in World War I, to those who were retired prior to 1 June 1942, as has heretofore been extended to all those retired since that date and to many groups by specific legislation who were retired prior to that date. He also introduced the bill, H. R. 6431, to accomplish Congressional incorporation of our Association to enhance its opportunities in representing our members and their widows and dependents. He appeared and testified before Congressional committees on various matters involving the interests of retired personnel, most important among which was his presentation before the Legal Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Armed Services, the Chairman of which is his colleague from California, Mr. Johnson, at which time Captain Bradley gave expression of his views on behalf of those who have been retired by reason of physical disability and those who had been retired under the Class "B" law, urging convincingly that benefits formerly established by Congress should not later be reduced or taken away. He also appeared before a Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Armed Services and made a statement strongly supporting the merits of the bill S. 657—to credit service as cadets at the Military Academy or the Coast Guard Academy, as midshipmen at the Naval Academy, or as aviation cadets, for pay and longevity purposes on active duty and retirement.

Captain Bradley is looked upon as an authority on questions relating to inter-oceanic communication. His address before the Cosmos Club on 19 April 1948 on "What of the Panama Canal," published in the Congressional Record for 22 April 1948, page A2565, demonstrates his thorough knowledge of canal construction and operation.

With his years of training as a naval officer, engineer, a long association with the merchant marine, and experience as a navigator, Captain Bradley is preeminently qualified for his present Congressional assignment as Chairman of the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, with jurisdiction over merchant ship operation. This is an unusually appropriate position for one leading the Congressional discussions on the Panama Canal at a time when this subject is so important, in view of the present Congressional considerations for plans for its modernization.

Being a holder of the Congressional Medal of Honor, it was but natural for Captain Bradley to devote himself to his work in Congress in the same manner which characterized his outstanding career in the Navy. His past efforts are indeed deserving of a hearty "Well Done."

RECENT ARMY PROMOTIONS

We offer sincere congratulations to all retired officers who were recently promoted under the provisions of Public Law 810 (80th Congress). Such members are requested to advise us of their new ranks, in order that our records may be corrected accordingly.

To insure prompt delivery of the Bulletin, all members are urged to keep us informed of any change in address.

DON'T QUIT

We've never gone in much for poetry, but the following verse gave our morale such a boost, we pass it on to our readers in the hope that they, too, may find a "lift" from the philosophy it so aptly expresses.

DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will,
When the road you're trudging seems all uphill,
When funds are low and debts are high,
And you want to smile, but you have to sigh,
When care is pressing you down a bit,
Rest if you must, but don't you quit.

Life is queer with its twists and turns,
As everyone of us sometimes learns,
And many a failure turns about,
When he might have won had he stuck it out;
Don't give up, though the pace seems slow—
You may succeed with another blow.

Often the goal is nearer than
It seems to a faint and faltering man,
Often the struggler has given up
When he might have captured the victor's cup,
And learned too late, when the night slipped down
How close he was to the golden crown.—Anonymous

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLEMENTATION FOR PUBLIC LAW 810 (80th CONGRESS)

TITLE I—during 1947, prior to the enactment of Public Law 810 (80th Congress), 24 cases of officers who had been placed in retirement as the result of Public Law 190 proceedings were reviewed by the Army. Since the enactment of this new law, these 24 officers have been notified that their cases will be reviewed by a board constituted for that purpose and that they are entitled to appear before the board, be represented by counsel and present evidence bearing upon their qualifications for reinstatement to active status. Some of these officers will appear personally before the board, while others indicate they do not desire to appear. Whether they appear or not, all of the cases will be reviewed, as required by the new law. In addition 4 officers heretofore retired, under Public Law 190 procedures, whose cases were not reviewed in 1947 have been notified of their right to appear and their cases will likewise be reviewed whether they appear or not. The same is true of 12 officers who were retired during 1946. Hearings before the board commenced during September 1948 and will continue until the work is finally completed.

It has been determined by the Department of the Army that review of cases of retirement under Title I of Public Law 810 (80th Congress) will be limited to the cases of those whose retirements were as the result of final orders under Public Law 190 proceedings.

TITLE II—under this title there was made public in the latter part of August a list of names of officers and enlisted men whose retired status has been changed under its provisions to the highest rank on the retired list in which they served satisfactorily for more than 6 months during World War II. This list does not constitute the final implementation of this title. More names will be added to it. It consists of the names of those who have been approved for advancement in rank as a result of the first survey of all of the names of those to whom the benefits under the new law could have applied. Further consideration is being given by the Army Personnel Board relative to determination as to whether the services of others may be pronounced satisfactory in accordance with eligibility requirements for advancement in rank under the new law. Additional announcements will be made from time to time until all considerations have been completed.

In connection with the payment of increased retired pay due under the provisions of this title, we have been informed by the Washington Finance Officer, U. S. Army that, although the law was approved 29 June 1948, and the majority of the advancements thereunder were issued by the Adjutant General's office on or before 16 August 1948, payments could not be effected before September 1948. The reason for this delay was that the Army Comptroller held up the payments until it was ascertained whether appropriations were available for expenditure. Affirmative information was released to the Washington Finance Office, U. S. Army on 31 August 1948. Steps were then taken to process the records of the individuals advanced to show changes in grade and pay. Where increases were indicated, payments were scheduled commencing with September 1948. Supplemental payrolls covering adjustments due for the period 29 June through 31 August 1948 are in preparation for payment. Accordingly, with the exception of individuals advanced on orders dated subsequent to 16 August 1948, it is estimated that all adjustment checks will be issued by 30 September 1948. It is expected that final adjustments will be completed during October 1948. Thereafter, adjustments will be made automatically on the basis of advancement orders received by the Washington Finance Office, U. S. Army.

TITLE III—appropriate departments have been given 7 months for the implementation of this title. Those of the reserve components who deem themselves entitled to retirement under this title are required to submit application to the Adjutant General (in the case of the Army or Air Force), the Chief of Naval Personnel (in the case of the Navy) and the Commandant (in the case of the Marine Corps and Coast Guard), for consideration of their cases, which they should do when they deem themselves entitled to retirement, including in their request full particulars as to their military service.

As to the Army, we are informed that the Adjutant General's office has not yet released governing instructions covering this title, and no information is available with reference to payments thereunder until such administrative procedures are established.

INTERPRETATION WITH REGARD TO LONGEVITY UNDER PUBLIC LAW 810 (80th CONGRESS)—the Act of 2 March 1903 terminated credit for longevity to retired officers on inactive duty, except those who had been retired as a result of wounds received in combat. Prior thereto all retired officers, regardless of the reason for or basis of their retirement, were entitled to longevity increases as provided by law for all officers, active and retired.

The Act of 1 July 1922 terminated prospectively longevity increases of retired officers, even though they were retired for wounds received in combat, but saved the rights to longevity increases for those who had been retired prior to 1 July 1922.

Public Law 810 (80th Congress) in Section 203 (a) provides for retirement in the highest rank in which an officer served satisfactorily for more than 6 months. It contains the following proviso: "PROVIDED, that retired pay of such highest grade shall be without credit for service on the retired list." This proviso seems clearly to have intended that time in retirement for retired officers, generally, shall not be counted for retirement pay purposes. It seems equally clear that it was not specifically directed at those who had accumulated longevity credits prior to the enactment of the instant law. Nevertheless, the latter group, because of the unmistakable language used in the proviso, lose their opportunity to credit longevity for periods on inactive duty on the retired list for the purposes of the benefits provided in Public Law 810 (80th Congress).

Consequently, one who is entitled to a promotion on the retired list, in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 810 is entitled to advanced rank only on the same basis as any other retired officer. It may be that he would be entitled to continue in a lower rank with the right to credit longevity to that rank in any case where such action would actually be beneficial, but they would be rare and it would probably necessitate a Comptroller General's decision to establish the right of such election.

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

Recently brought to our attention were the splendid efforts being made by Machinist E. H. Armistead, USN, Retired, in behalf of stimulating interest among retired officers, generally, in the vicinity of his home in Louisiana, to seek membership in the Association.

Machinist Armistead was successful in having notice as to eligibility requirements for membership and brief explanation of the objectives of the Association inserted in two local newspapers and one industrial publication.

We very much appreciate the initiative thus shown by Machinist Armistead and urge other officers having contacts with the press and other periodicals to employ this means of publicizing the Association's aims and growing development.

NAVY DAY—27 OCTOBER

For the past quarter of a century, Navy Day has been observed on 27 October—the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt—who, in his great wisdom, saw clearly the need for modernization of our sea power for enhancement of our opportunities in the maritime field, and wholeheartedly devoted himself to its development. It was this great American President, with his keen insight of human problems and with an uncanny faculty to analyze the real nature of them, who laid the plans for our mighty fleets which, in and since his time, have carried out their missions—in peace and in war—with such vigor and effect.

Theodore Roosevelt, affectionately known as "the man with a big stick", however, did not think altogether in terms of a Navy going forth unto war. His thoughts were rather of a Navy dedicated to the strenuous task of preserving this country's integrity, honor and self-respect wherever its flag is flown and, thus, contributing to the peace of the world at large. A strong and effective naval force was necessary to further and protect the nation's interests in the expanding growth of ocean commerce.

Foreign trade for international exchange of commodities has always been an incentive for greater national production, as well as a profitable means of increasing national wealth. Coincidently, sea power has always been a vital force in the rise and fall of nations and in the evolution of civilization. Theodore Roosevelt did not reason the factors surrounding defeat—he reasoned more along the line of power to strive after great things to win ultimate triumph in national greatness.

It was therefore the view of Theodore Roosevelt that this new version of our Navy would assist in the revival of American foreign trade by keeping open the ocean routes to our shipping, so that they might again wend their way in gainful pursuits.

Primarily our Navy serves as a precision instrument of diplomacy to help maintain the peace, but it is ever vigilant to untoward acts of agressor nations seeking to interfere with our legitimate sea-borne commerce or attempting to impose their will upon our national dignity.

Keeping abreast the changing times, our present Navy claims title to sea-air power, with a balanced force, ready to strike, if need be—on, below or over the sea.

Furthermore, it provides a means for transporting troops, supplies and equipment where the need for water travel incident thereto is indicated, and is otherwise geared to fight a progressive war, taking advantage of all the scientific devices which have and will alter traditional concepts.

Our Navy seeks peace. Notwithstanding troubled world conditions, it is ever alert to avoid forceful measures and, will continue so to do, as long as such action is in keeping with our national dignity.

Every effort should and will be made to adjust individual disputes through diplomacy. A strong and efficient Navy is necessary to support such diplomacy, and our Navy—now as always—is conscious of its great responsibility and mindful of its trust.

We of the Retired Officers Association join with the Nation on this Navy Day, not alone in paying homage to those of its heroes of the past, but in reverencing the memory of that great, fearless and courageous American—Theodore Roosevelt—who inspired our modern Navy. It is our earnest and fervent prayer that their deeds of valor shall ever serve as a reminder of our trust to keep the peace they, and their brothers-in-arms of all the services, have fought so valiantly to bring about.

* * * * *

RETIRED OFFICERS PLANNING ABSENCES BEYOND THE CONTINENTAL LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES

All retired officers contemplating trips or visits involving travel beyond the continental limits of the United States, except for brief temporary absences to border towns of Canada and Mexico, should first obtain permission therefor from the Service from which retired. Moreover, *prior to departure*, it is necessary that appropriate arrangements be made with disbursing officers handling the individual pay records, stating in writing—destination, time to be away, addresses while absent, expected date of return to the United States and, executing such forms as are required to insure proper disposition of retired pay checks.

Retired personnel in an inactive duty status in a foreign country shall not wear the uniform except when attending, by formal invitation, ceremonies or social functions at which the wearing of the uniform is required by the terms of the invitation or by the regulations or customs of the country.

PERSONNEL NEEDS OF THE SERVICES

Our attention was recently focused on a memorandum prepared in the Bureau of Naval Personnel for distribution to "Former Shipmates." It read:

"All of us know the story of the Old Salt who hoisted an oar to his shoulder and trudged inland until a curious native asked him what he was carrying. By this query the sailor measured his progress from the sea, and there he dropped the oar and a figurative anchor in the peace of the enduring hills.

"But the oar was to him, a reminder of the surging lift of a deck beneath his feet, a memory of the blue water rolling to meet the sky. He must have been able to close his eyes and see how proudly the Flag rippled at the mainmast—a symbol of strength dedicated to truth and freedom.

"I believe that once a man has belonged to the Navy, the Navy will forever belong to him in loyal memory.

"I know that you have given freely of time and effort in the Navy's behalf since I last wrote you. Navy Recruiting figures have reflected that support. Public good will toward the Navy—the importance of which cannot be overestimated—has shown it.

"You have my warmest thanks for this unselfish devotion to the Service, along with my plea for continued effort. Talk Navy, sell Navy, interest good red-blooded young men and women in the Navy! We still need them and you."

Under present world conditions, a strong military establishment is needed to guarantee the peace.

The services—each with its own symbol and its own high traditions—are all faced with an acute need for more men; not just plain men, but men with sound bodies, stout hearts and alert minds—embued with a high sense of honor, loyalty and obedience—that goes with a strong resolve to serve their country and humanity. The services offer unlimited opportunity for advancement, but here as in any line of endeavor, such advancement results only as the reward for effort.

Our members are urged to encourage suitable young men who may be interested in military service to contact the local recruiting officer of the service of their choice—or suggest they write to the Director of Recruiting of such service in Washington, D. C.

(Continued from page 3—Col. 2)

Colonel Lemuel Bolles, Hon. Res, USA
Commander Lincoln Humphreys, USN
Lieutenant Colonel D. A. Hanes, USA
Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Coffman, USMC
Captain G. T. Rude, USC&GS
Medical Director Allan McLaughlin, USPHS
Lieutenant Commander W. A. Skeen, USCG
Lieut. (j.g.) Donald D. Davis, USNR, Secretary

THE PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE—this committee has as its mission the formulation of recommendations for submission to the Board of Directors as will foster fraternal relations among all retired officers and to present recommendations for improved methods of publicizing the objectives and activities of the Association as will, in every proper manner, make retired officers—members and non-members alike—conscious of the value of membership:

Major General L. McCarty Little, USMC, Chairman
Major General Walter C. Baker, USA
Lieutenant Commander Charles W. Cairnes, USCG
Captain G. T. Rude, USC&GS
Medical Director Allan McLaughlin, USPHS
Lieutenant Commander G. M. Bailey, USCG,
Member and Secretary

THE DECENTRALIZATION COMMITTEE—has for its purpose the drafting of recommendations for the appointment of regional representatives to contact those retired officers residing in the vicinity of their homes and urging them to join; also to encourage the formation of social clubs to gather for discussion of the Association's activities and, thus, promote interest in its development, as well as fraternal relations among all retired officers in their areas:

Captain F. O. Willenbucher, USN, Chairman
Lieutenant Colonel D. A. Hanes, USA
Commander Ralph Sentman, USN
Major A. L. Gardner, USMC
Lieutenant Commander G. M. Bailey, USCG,
Member and Secretary

THE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE—has been charged with a study of the question of whether scholarships should be established for the benefit of children of retired officers or their widows and if so, the manner in which the project should be financed:

Captain F. O. Willenbucher, USN, Chairman
Rear Admiral C. E. Coney, USN
Lieutenant Colonel D. A. Hanes, USA
Commander Ralph Sentman, USN
Lieutenant Commander G. M. Bailey, USCG, Member and Secretary

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL CEMETERIES—was appointed to inquire into the question of the rights and privileges of dependents of retired officers to burial in national cemeteries, particularly relating to reservation of interment space in the same lot and of the regulations which must be followed in order to establish such reservations:

Colonel Lemuel Bolles, Hon. Res., USA, Chairman
Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Coffman, USMC
Major A. L. Gardner, USMC
Lieutenant Colonel D. A. Hanes, USA
Commander Lincoln Humphreys, USN
Commander F. A. Hunnewell, USCG

The reports rendered by these committees serve two very useful purposes. First of all, most of the recommendations they offer are indeed worthwhile and are accepted. Even the less desirable ideas stimulate thinking along the lines for which retired officers associate themselves for mutual benefit.

The Association acknowledges with grateful appreciation the generous contribution of time and effort given by the members of the several committees in the performance of their individual tasks and we look to them with every assurance that the continued benefit of their timely and helpful suggestions will figure prominently in the Association's future growth and development.

THE STAFF—Under the capable leadership and direction of our President and Executive Vice President a carefully selected, loyal and highly efficient but all too small staff is carrying out all phases of the Association's essential and increasing administrative day-to-day workload. Neither time nor space permits more than a brief explanation of the scope and complexities of their many duties. In the main they consist of the preparation of all promotional material to interest new members; maintaining membership records; handling large volumes of correspondence; maintaining close liaison with all branches of the Federal Government having jurisdiction over the interests of retired officers, with the Congress, and with civil agencies, veterans' organizations, individuals, etc.; publishing of the Bulletin; preparing briefs and statements for submission to the various departments and committees of the Congress, expressing the views and desires of retired personnel in behalf of specific measures; and a multitude of other details of great importance to individual members and their dependents.

To accomplish all of the above, the staff at present comprises—

Vice Admiral Harry G. Hamlet, USCG, President
Captain F. O. Willenbucher, USN, Executive Vice President, Legal Counsel and Editor
Lieutenant (j.g.) Donald D. Davis, USNR, Secretary-Treasurer
Lieutenant Commander G. M. Bailey, USCG, Associate Editor and Assistant for Public Relations
Lieutenant Earl Mosher, USN, handles Membership Records
Mrs. Joeanne B. Ault, assists in processing of Membership Records
Miss Jean G. Mills, private secretary to the President and Executive Vice President

As for the Staff, it can only express its most sincere thanks for the compliments which have come from so many of our members regarding the manner in which the managerial affairs of the Association have been handled. It will always strive to merit that confidence and approbation.

INTEGRATION OF ORGANIZATION—From the above sketch of the Association's organization, some idea can be gained of the size and complexity of the job in which it is engaged to safeguard and promote the interests of retired officers, their dependents and the widows and survivors of retired officers. And, too, it will be recognized that no one part of the organization can function effectively by itself. All components of our organization—Board of Directors, Committees and Staff—are closely integrated. Grouped together these three components form a team which can—and does—work harmoniously, efficiently and smoothly toward the common goal of expanding and enlarging upon the services we now render our members and dependents in supplying information and assistance and in furnishing answers to the many problems with which we are constantly confronted for solution.

LAPEL ROSETTES

National Headquarters has recently received from France a supply of colorful and attractive Lapel Rosettes, signifying membership in the Retired Officers Association, for wearing with civilian clothing. These rosettes are available to our members, upon request, at the nominal charge of 50c each.

(Continued from page 4—Col. 1)

We agree with Hanson Baldwin, well-known writer on military affairs and an advocate of reasonable pay increases, that military service should not be "measured primarily by a monetary yardstick" and that "if materialism should become in the services, as it has too often been in American life, the major motivating force, then the heart and soul of the services will have been corrupted." But at the same time, in our day and age the military servics, if they are to be strong and effective, must be composed of competent personnel, which can only be attracted to and maintained in the services if adequately paid. That line of reasoning appears to have been followed in Argentina, where recently the pay of its officer personnel has been raised to the point where, except for second lieutenants, they are paid, rank for rank, substantially more than our own officer personnel.

We are repeatedly asked whether favorable action can soon be expected. We answer all such question optimistically. We do this because of the conviction that the situation is one which demands action. It has been announced that a recommendation will soon be made to the Congress and, assuming that this matter is properly brought to the attention of the Congress, which we are confident it will, remedial action should promptly follow. We are aware, however, that at least one former study in the late '20's, the purpose of which was to revise an outmoded and outworn service pay structure, foundered because of delay in consideration of the complicated problems involved and the unfortunate advent of a deep depression. The necessity for pay increases of the military services was then apparent to those familiar with the situation, but as a result of the depression, in lieu of receiving the proposed pay increases, the services found themselves cut in pay, in many cases disproportionately in comparison to pay cuts imposed upon other emloyees of the Government. Elsewhere in this edition will be noted the fact that some officers of the uniformed services suffered, on a comparable basis, larger cuts in pay as a result of the economy laws of the early '30's.

It is earnestly to be hoped that history will not repeat itself, and we can best express our conviction that relief is in sight by repeating the last paragraph of our article in the August Bulletin on this subject, which reads:

In view of the active work which is being done to achieve the needed changes and, in view of the assurances which have been made that appropriate recommendations will be submitted to the 81st Congress by the Department of Defense, it is confidently expected that the outmoded and outworn service pay fabric will at long last be modernized to bring it in accord with our modern demands for an efficient military establishment—one composed of the highest types of personnel necessary for its maintenance and not merely of adequate numbers of less competent personnel which might be attracted under the present situation.

PAY LOSSES UNDER ECONOMY LAWS

In our article on Service Pay Revision, page 4 of this Bulletin, it is stated that some officers suffered unintended disproportionately large reductions in their pay as the result of the economy laws.

During the fiscal years 1933 and 1934, as the result of an interpretation by the Comptroller General of Section 201 of the Legislative Appropriation Act for the fiscal year ending 30 June 1933 (Public Law 212—72nd Congress), which was retained in the Economy Act for the fiscal year 1934, a group of officers of the six uniformed services who were promoted from lower to higher ranks were, contrary to the intent of the Congress, deprived of the increases in pay which they would otherwise have received. These officers were thus required to serve in higher ranks with increased responsibilities for varying periods of time up to two years at the rates of pay they were receiving at the times when they were promoted during the two-year period between 30 June 1932 and 30 June 1934. The effect of these inequitable losses was visited upon the group involved purely by chance, since those who received promotions on or prior to 30 June 1932, and on or after 1 July 1934, were not subjected to such losses.

That these inequitable losses were not intended will appear from a consideration of the legislation, its application to civilian employees of the government who received their increases in pay as the result of promotions during the same period, and the subsequent action of the Congress in removing the unintended result in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act of 1935 and the reports of the congressional committees on the latter legislation. Section 201 of the Economy Act of 1932 is quoted as follows:

> "SEC. 201. All provisions of law which confer upon civilian or noncivilian officers or employees of the United States Government or the municipal government of the District of Columbia automatic increases in compensation by reason of length of service or promotion are suspended during the fiscal year ending 30 June 1933; but this section shall not be construed to deprive any person of any increment of compensation received through an automatic increase in compensation prior to 1 July 1932."

The interpretation by the Comptroller General of the phrase "automatic increases in compensation by reason of length of service or promotion" contained in the above quoted section barred increases in pay for actual promotions in rank. The language in question seems clearly to have been intended to apply only to longevity increases in pay, provided in the Pay Readjustment Act of 10 June 1922, which are "automatic" in nature, and not to increases in pay for increased rank, which are not "automatic" in nature. That the latter interpretation was intended is borne out by the fact that Section 202 of the Economy Act of 1932 barred increases of pay of civilian servants of the Government only in cases of "administrative promotions" but specificially authorized increases of pay to such personnel when promoted from a lower to a higher rating.

During 1937 there was introduced in Congress a bill for the purpose of restoring the amounts lost as the result of this interpretation (H.R. 2273—75th Congress). This bill sought to restore to those who had been detrimentally affected the sums which had been denied them and to which they were deemed to be entitled. The bill was referred to the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments and by it to the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy for comment.

The effect was to prevent officers of the naval service from receiving, between 1 July 1932, and 30 June 1934, any increase in pay and allowances when promoted or when entitled to such increase by reason of length of service as provided in the Act of 10 June 1932 (42 Stat. 525; U. S. Code, Title 37, Section 1 et seq.).

One of the principal peacetime functions of the Services is to train officers for command duties so that when war occurs the best fitted officers obtainable will so serve. This is of vital importance to the safety of the nation.

In training officers it is essential that they receive increased responsibilities as they develop and demonstrate their ability to go on. In the Services this is accomplished by promotion of the best fitted to higher rank. Each rank carries additional responsibilities and makes greater demand on the officers holding it than does the rank from which the officers are promoted. In order to afford time for officers to

(Continued on page 11—Col. 1)

ADDRESS OF GENERAL CLIFTON B. CATES, COMMANDANT, U. S. MARINE CORPS— BEFORE LUNCHEON MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS— 8 OCTOBER 1948

The invitation to speak before a group comprised of distinguished fellow officers is an honor which is greatly appreciated.

You gentlemen are the honored graduates of the Armed Forces. You are, in fact, in a special category of dual importance. From first hand experience, you understand the problems and the obligations of leadership in both martial and civil life. Your experience enables you to appreciate the more keenly how closely inter-dependent the two of them are. Consequently, you are fitted to be men of singular influence in your service here at home.

I need not tell you, of course, that the Marine Corps, like all branches of the military establishment, holds the Retired Officers Association in high regard. We are proud of the records of Marine officers who hold, or have held, executive positions in your Association. The untiring efforts of your organization in behalf of retired personnel, their dependents and survivors clearly indicate your sincerity of purpose.

It is not my intention to deliver a lengthy dissertation. However, I have a few brief remarks to make which I consider apropos of our meeting here this afternoon.

I have no doubt that you are keenly interested in the recent legislation relating to the national military establishment. As you know, it was the intent of Congress to provide a comprehensive program for the future security of the United States. The National Security Act of 1947 clearly defines the missions of the respective services and other Government agencies. At present, the Armed Forces are hard at work coordinating, planning, perfecting the tactics, the techniques, the equipment, the administration—all the phases of our military science.

One of the most important items under consideration today is the problem of mobilization in the event of a national emergency. At first glance it might be said that the question of mobilization does not involve retired personnel. Not so!

Mobilization plans as now conceived, call for a rapidity of expansion hitherto unparalleled in the military forces. In order to meet the expansion rate, it will be necessary to expand our training activities and supporting establishment many, many fold within a very short time. This expansion will be so rapid that it will not be possible to train new personnel either as instructors or as personnel qualified to render service in support of the training. Therefore, the qualified personnel must come from a source outside the M-Day establishment. In this connection, our retired personnel have had long experience.

Retired officers are considered as an emergency source of personnel to implement mobilization expansion in much the same manner as members of the organized and volunteer reserve. You gentlemen, our retired officers, constitute a source of qualified, experienced and trained personnel who are available, subject to physical limitations, for utilization as the situation may require.

During the initial months of mobilization a tremendous expansion of the supporting establishment, particularly in training activities, will be required. For example, considering the Marine Corps for a moment, the rapid expansion of the Fleet Marine Forces will necessitate the withdrawal of regular officers from the supporting establishment and security forces for assignment to duty with the FMF units. Retired officers can effectively replace these regular officers in most of such assignments. It goes without saying that, providing they are in proper physical condition to carry out their duties, our retired officers are the best sources for getting people to assign to billets where long experience is at a premium.

Since our retired officers who are eligible for either limited or general service are a source which will become immediately available in the event of a national emergency and since this expansion must be pushed at the most rapid practicable rate, it follows that there must be a minimum delay in actually getting these officers on active duty. Two principal factors are involved: *First*, a method for keeping up-to-date complete information as to availability of retired officers for service; *Second*, the advance assignment of retired officers to specific mobilization billets. In general, the Marine Corps' study bearing on keeping up-to-date information is based on putting all necessary items into machine records.

Further, we must establish a method for periodic review of qualifications coupled with periodic physical examination. The second phase of assignment of mobilization billets depends upon further firming of our mobilization plans. However, there is little question but what it will be eventually accomplished. Thus we expect to have those officers thoroughly familiar with what their mobilization job will be so that they may be completely prepared to take up their duties on an instant's notice.

And so, my message to you today is simply this. We of the regular establishment have not forgotten our retired personnel. We appreciate that our retired officers are a most valuable source of trained and experienced personnel. You, our honored graduates, occupy a position of importance in our present mobilization plans. I am confident that we can anticipate your willing cooperation and support should the occasion arise when our country would be called upon to defend the peace which you and yours have fought to save.

(Continued from page 4—Col. 2)

and stated that he had instructed the Chief, Office of Industrial Relations, to confer with officials of the Civil Service Commission with the request that consideration be expedited in order that Congress might consider this matter. It is understood that revision of the dual compensation laws is now actively under consideration within the executive branch of the government and that recommendations for changes will be made to the 81st Congress.

Another interesting aspect of dual compensation is that retired officers of the reserve components are not, while retired officers of the regular services have repeatedly been held to be, officers of the government. Consequently, whereas retired officers of the regular services are subject to the jurisdiction of the dual compensation laws, retired officers of the reserve components clearly appear not to be subject to such laws. Thus retired officers of the reserve components who have been retired as civil service employees of the government and are also entitled to non-disability military retirement, under the provisions of Title III of Public Law 810 —80th Congress, may no doubt receive both forms of retirement. Likewise retired officers of the reserve components may no doubt be employed in civilian positions in the government, notwithstanding the restrictions contained in the dual compensation laws. These are the views reputedly held by the Legal Section of the Civil Service Commission, according to an article in the issue of October 2 of Armed Force, entitled "New Decisions on Dual Pay." This constitutes a further and independent reason for a revision of existing laws covering restrictions against dual compensation which should be modified so that the federal government may have the benefit of the services of experienced retired military officers in civilian positions and to afford to these officers the same opportunities of service in the government as are open to all other citizens.

(Continued from page 9—Col. 2)

prepare themselves for advancement, promotions are very infrequent and occur only after the officers have had an opportunity to develop and demonstrate apptitude in the lower grades. When promotions by selection do occur, they are extended only to the best fitted. It is only logical and proper that pay and allowances should be correspondingly increased for officers so promoted.

The officers advanced in rank between 1 July 1932, and 30 June 1934, were required to accept the increased responsibilities and meet the demands of their new rank in the same manner as the officers promoted thereto prior to 1 July 1932. By depriving them of the increased compensation which that rank should properly have carried with it and further to subject them to the same pay cuts applied as other officers, caused them to carry far more than their share of the burden of retrenchment and, in the opinion of the Navy Department, this amounted to unfair discrimination against them. While the Navy Department recognizes that there was at the time need for economy and for reducing appropriations, it is considered that such a reduction should not have been applied so as to cause discrimination of the drastic nature herein reported.

In the report on the Independent Offices Appropriation Bill, 1935 (H.R. 6663—73rd Congress, 2nd Session), H. Rep. No. 277, the following appears:

"It has been brought to the attention of the Committee that the *existng economy legislation denying automatic increases has been construed as applying to increases within the six 'commissioned' services upon advancement in rank.* That is, where an officers passes from a lower to a higher rank, he may have the rank but not the pay attached thereto, if the change normally would entail a higher rate of pay. Whether the advancement in rank in all cases means a change of duties or responsibilities or not, it is fair to assume that it does and *it is not believed that it was the intention of Congress to deny the pay the law provides for each rank under the conditions applicable in any given case.* (Emphasis added).

"Advancement in rank, under the peculiar and complicated pay law applying to the several commissioned services does not always carry with it an increase of pay. The length of service factor enters into the question. *But where, under the law, considering such factor, increased rank carries increased pay, the committee believes that the spirit and intent of the law, if not the letter, should be complied with.* That accords with the general practice in the civil services where officers and employees of the Government may, under existing and proposed economy laws, receive an increase in compensation when that increase is incidental to a promotion resulting from the filling of a vacancy by advancement from a lower to a higher position. (Emphasis added).

"Consequently, the section touching automatic promotions which it is proposed to reenact has been modified to insure that officers advanced in rank shall receive such increase, if any, as may be attached to the new rank, but limiting the computation of longevity pay to the number of increments earned as of 30 June 1932. Longevity pay falls in the class of automatic increases and the amendment does not propose to disturb the suspension of increases normally flowing from length of service. (Emphasis added).

"The provision dealing with automatic promotions, if reenacted as amended, will remove existing inequalities, will avoid discrimination, and will place, as near as possible, all officers and employees of the Government—military, quasi-military, and civil—upon an equal footing so far as prohibition of automatic increases in compensation is concerned during the fiscal year 1935."

The following is quoted from the report on this legislation from the Senate Committee on Appropriations (S. Rep. No. 294—73rd Congress, 2nd Session):

"The bill as it came from the House provided that section 201 of the original economy act, as continued, which prohibited all automatic increases in compensation, *should not prevent increases in compensation by reason of advancement in rank under the Joint Pay Act of 10 June 1922.* The committee has amended this provision to provide that section 201 shall apply during the fiscal year 1935 only to the extent that it suspends the longevity increases for the services mentioned in the Pay Adjustment Act, that is, the 5-percent increase over the base pay for each 3 years of service. *The effect* of the committee provision *is to restore on 1 July 1934, all automatic promotion privileges except in the one instance noted."* (Emphasis added).

The bill, H.H. 2273—75th Congress, did not receive favorable action. In view of the fact that the comparatively small group of officers involved were denied compensation for services rendered to the Government, this matter appears to be one which merits reconsideration with a view to restoration to those officers affected of the sums which they lost as the result of an unintended discrimination.

Accordingly, the Association has invited the attention of the Secretary of Defense to the inequities here involved, with the request that he cause the merits to be considered and that appropriate action be taken in the Department of Defense to initiative corrective legislation. We have been informed this study will be made, which gives promise that action may be taken to affect restoration to those affected.

(Continued from page 2—Col. 1)

To the above should be added that, in the case of clear and unjust discriminations, the departments of the Government, under whose jurisdiction they have come about, should be expected to recommend the enactment of appropriate legislation to correct them, once the question is fully understood. In our opinion, those are the proper forums to which such problems should, in the first instance, be presented and not by way of proposed legislation, drafted by private counsel, which may or may not adequately deal with the particular problem.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF 30 SEP 1948

Cash in Bank (Hamilton National Bank), 30 Sep 1948	6,055.85
Petty Cash on Hand	25.00
Total Available Cash	6,080.85
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS	15,380.00
Total Available Fiscal Assets	21,460.85
Book Value of Office Equipment	2,160.25
Worth as of 30 Sep 1948	23,621.10

MEMBERSHIP BREAKDOWN AS OF 30 SEP 1948

ARMY	4,346
NAVY	4,884
MARINE CORPS	697
COAST GUARD	815
COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY	48
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE	48
TOTAL	10,838
LIFE MEMBERS (Non-dues-paying-status)	975
LIFE MEMBERS (Dues-paying-status)	1,108
MEMBERS (Male)	5,735
MEMBERS (Female)	268
RESERVE MEMBERS (Male)	2,315
RESERVE MEMBERS (Female)	437
TOTAL	10,838

OBITUARIES

We pause in deep reverence and honor to the memory of the following of our members for whom taps have been sounded since 1 July, last. May their brave souls forever rest in peace—

Colonel Robert Blaine, USA, Ret.
Lieutenant John A. Chechila, USA, Ret.
Lieutenant W. T. Crone, USN, Ret.
Lieutenant Commander Wm. A. Dampsey, USNR, Ret.
Major Marvin B. Durrette, USA, Ret.
Colonel Robert C. Eddy, USA, Ret.
Chief Boatswain Harry Funk, USCG, Ret.
Lieutenant Henry H. Goodwin, USCG, Ret.
Colonel John E. Hemphill, USA, Ret.
Captain Lincoln Jones, Jr., USA, Ret.
Chief Boatswain Charles E. Knurck, USN, Ret.
Major H. B. Montgomery, (MC), USA, Ret.
Captain Patrick Moylan, USA, Ret.
Lieutenant Commander I. Parker, USN, Ret.
Commander Newton L. Sebastian, (MC), USNR, Ret.
Captain Robert A. Smith, USMC, Ret.
Captain Chester Wells, USN, Ret.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

The regular quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the Army & Navy Club in Washington on 8 October 1948. 20 members of the Board attended. Guest speaker at the luncheon preceding the meeting was General Clifton B. Cates, Commandant, U. S. Marine Corps, whose inspiring remarks are recorded elsewhere in this edition.

The President announced with regret the recent resignation of Lieut. C. C. Drake, USCG, as a member of the Staff and Secretary of the Board. Lieut. (jg) D. D. Davis, USNR, was appointed Secretary, vice Lieut. Drake, resigned.

A comprehensive and enlightening report concerning burials in national cemeteries was submitted. Its contents will be disseminated in the next issue of the Bulletin.

The Board approved the recent interim employment of Lieut. Earl Mosher, USN, to handle membership records and of Miss Jean Mills as Secretary to the President and Executive Vice President, and made their positions permanent.

It was voted to expand the Board of Directors by two female members—one to represent the Nurse Corps; and one to represent the Womens' Corps of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Action on a plan concerning scholarships was tabled until the next meeting.

Necessary amendments to the By-laws were authorized and a reprint, incorporating the changes made, was directed.

Lieut. (jg) D. D. Davis, USNR, was elected Treasurer (effective at the close of business 31 Oct 1948), vice Captain F. O. Willenbucher, USN, relieved.

Lt-Comdr. G. M. Bailey, USCG, was appointed Editor of the Bulletin, vice Captain Willenbucher, relieved.

Captain Robert Henderson, USN, a member of the Board from Los Angeles and Regional Representative of the Association on the West Coast was in the office of National Headquarters on 16 and again on 27 September, but could not stay over for the meeting. His visit East was for the purpose of attending the meetings of the Naval Academy Alumni and Athletic Associations. However, he fully discussed the agenda for the meeting and left his views, together with the thoughts of retired officers, generally, on the West Coast with the President. Captain Henderson expressed satisfaction on his own and their behalf with the past, present and proposed activities of the Association.

Recommendations submitted by the Decentralization Committee that no posts or chapters be established at this time, were approved. However, the formation of voluntary clubs for social and discussion purposes are encouraged.

Further proposed was the formulation of a Womens Auxiliary. This project was tabled for consideration at the next meeting of the Board.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AS AMENDED BY THE ACTS MARCH 3, 1933, AND JULY 2, 1946

Of Retired Officers Association Bulletin, published Quarterly, at Washington, District of Columbia, for the year ending Oct. 1, 1948, Washington, District of Columbia, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the District of Columbia, personally appeared Franz O. Willenbucher, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of the Retired Officers Association Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily, weekly, semiweekly or triweekly newspaper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946 (section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations), to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Retired Officers Association, Inc., 1600 20th St., N. W., Washington 9, D. C. Editor, Managing Editor, Business Manager, Franz O. Willenbucher, 1600 20th Street N. W., Washington 9, D. C.; Associate Editor, George M. Bailey, 1600 20th Street N. W., Washington 9, D. C.

2. That the owner is: Retired Officers Association, Incorporated, 1600 20th Street N. W., Washington 9, D. C.; Harry G. Hamlet, President, 6410 Beechwood Drive, Chevy Chase 15, Md.; Louis McCarty Little, 1st Vice President, 3010 O Street N. W., Washington 7, D. C.; Walter C. Baker, 2nd Vice President, 3133 Connecticut Avenue N. W., Washington 8, D. C.; Charles W. Cairnes, 3rd Vice President, Ontario Apartments, 18th Street and Ontario Road, Washington 9, D. C.; Franz O. Willenbucher, Executive Vice President, Treasurer and Legal Counsel, 7103 Overhill Road, Bethesda 14, Md.

3. That the know bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 percent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the twelve months preceding the date shown above is 10,000.

FRANZ O. WILLENBUCHER

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of August, 1948.

BERTIE E. EARP

S-E-A-L (My commission expires 14 June 1952)

RETIRED OFFICERS ASSOCIATION BULLETIN
1600 Twentieth Street, N.W.
Washington 9, D. C.

Entered as second class matter, May 2, 1945, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

RETURN POSTAGE GUARANTEED